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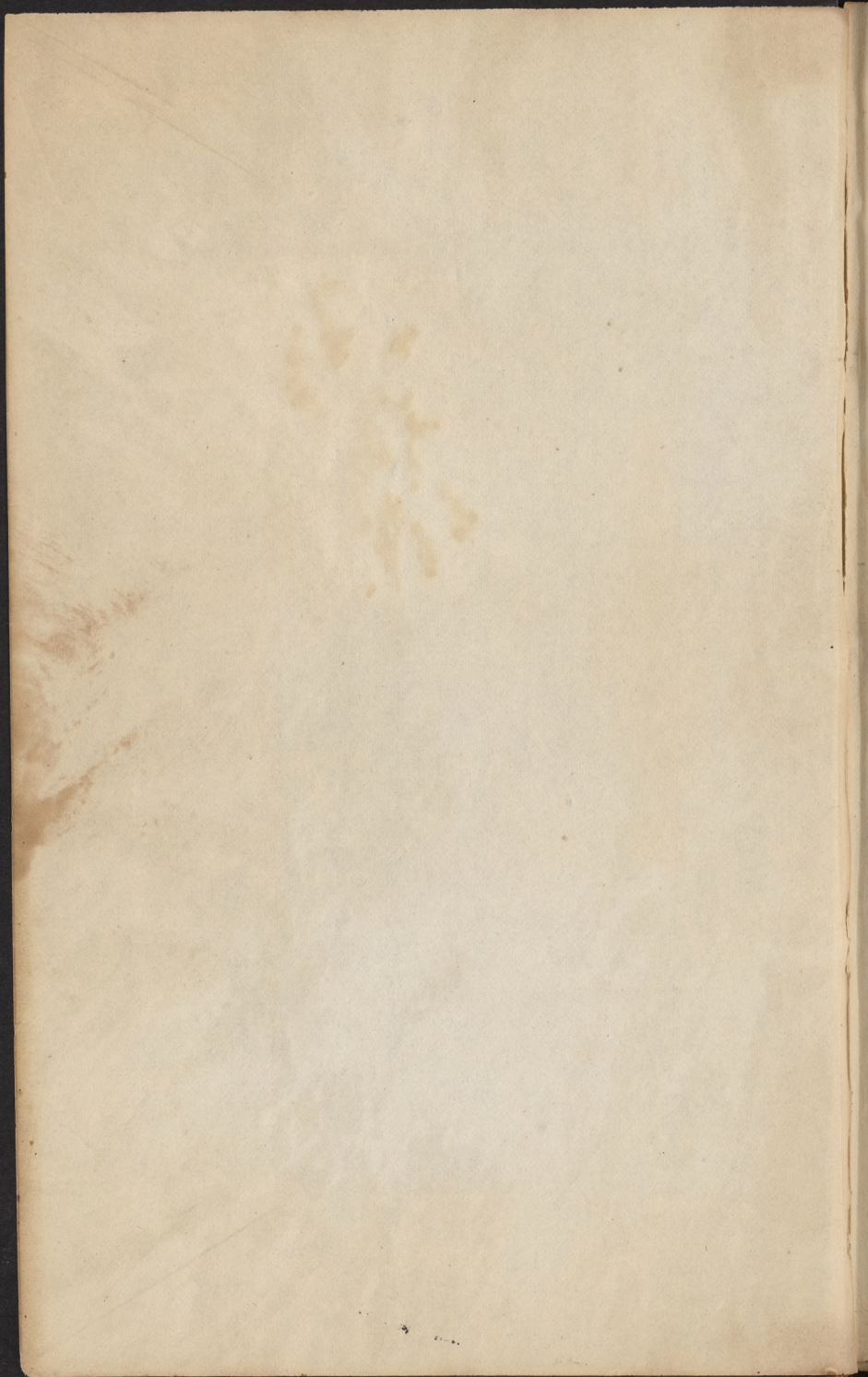
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Hood

William L. Henry Jr.



Iron Ferrum Mentat -

Chalybeates -

Chituthia Uva Uva,

Preparations similar

Difference in intensity,

Soluble Most Eucaptha -

Taste indicates this -

Sulphates, Carbonates,

Few doses not fast, in health -

Continued. Plethora fulness, oppres-
sion, hemorrhage.

Slow Stimulants, in depression -

Loss of Ability, impoverished blood

Anemia, how produced -

Symptoms -

Stimulative diseases

Reaction, in state,

How treat,

Mineral Tonics ^{Part 1}

Each different from the other in its peculiar mode of operation, but resemble one another, as regards their general mode of producing their effects.

Iron

Most important.
Constitutes the basis of the Chalybeates.

Which were employed by the ancients and are now in use.

Iron is found in the red globules of the blood.

This has been disputed because it could not be readily detected by reagents.

It was supposed to colour the blood.

Englehart has discovered that Hydrochloric acid acts upon the blood as upon the salts of iron.

It is now believed that the

Blood in Anaemia

Now visciated - 73 - 472 Rg. by

Last reduced to 109 - 65 - 28 -

Ferri & albumen sac afterwards,

(Characters of blood) drawn

Brut de Suffer - 80 =

Indications - Analeptics, =

Act on Stomach & furnish ma-
teries Sanguinis.

Astringent =

Blacken Stools -

Portals circulation,

Uterine system,

Chol colouring matter, Hematin,

Chlorine isolates Iron -

Acidates iron detected,

Bozclius - iron. Lichy red oxide,

10 gr Co Lisanen,

colouring principle is hematin³ - and.

That iron exists in combination with some animalized principle, which prevented its detection.

As it has been precipitated by Englehart by chlorine, it is probable that this is the sole substance that can separate it from the combination. and.

That the preparations of iron are decomposed & iron enters into combination with the animal principle in the circulation.

The preparations of iron - are tonics and astringent. they exalt the vital actions & perhaps increase the vital contractility.

Perceptible effects. - In small doses, they improve the appetite, stimulate the bowels & stomach promote digestion, stimulate the -

Diseases -

Chlorosis = Give a month or
two = hysteria, Menorrhagia -

Threatening Abortion =

The blood becomes reddened
as evidenced by the lips &
mucous surfaces -

^x but the effect is slow in its
production, hence used in
nervous diseases - but it de-
pends upon the general tonic
impression

Cervicalgia = Infular

Where it disagrees = Rife's & Res-
onance susceptibility -

chyliferous vessels - causing⁵ the quantity of chyle to be increased & the excrementitious substance to be more solid, & less frequent.

Affect the blood, enriches it - increase the coagulum, & invigorate the nutritive processes. Increase pulse & animal heat.

The large doses have an effect upon the nervous system, and affects the head.

Under their influence the pulse is rendered fuller, and if from debility it is rapid, as it becomes fuller its frequency is diminished.

They have the power of contracting the vessels of the portal circulation. Richter states that the spleen becomes reduced in size & volume.

They are directed to the uterus, it is a question whether they have a specific effect upon the uterus, or act upon

Perhaps act by reason -

More useful in chronic
cases -

it through the general system.
I am induced to believe the
latter.

By abuse they increase plethora
and give rise to hemorrhages.
— This is found to be
the case with chalybeate wa-
ters. —

Therapeutic application.

Used in pure dyspepsia with
debility of the stomach, com-
bined with ginger, or bitter
& aromatic tonics, & laxatives,
as aloes.

In diseases of general debil-
ity, with bark. In typhus fever,
iron is too slow in its opera-
tion, where the nervous system
is prostrated, & quinia is pre-
ferable as it acts upon the
nervous system.

Scrophula. Acts by increasing the
nutritive character of the
blood & changing the secretions.

General excitement must
be wanting -
Haemorrhage of a passive
character.

Conjunctivitis of the portals can
be relieved by
Cheltenham water.

Deficient sanguification -
where the coagulum is -
small & watery fluids pre-
ponderate, from drains -
Disease of the heart may
be induced by this exor-
gine condition from the
increased efforts which it is
forced to make & the relax-
ed condition of the portal
etc.

Rachitis - Chorea. Dropsy when
it depends upon oozing. —

Epilepsy.

Amenorrhoea and impaired
menstrual function.

Phthisis in the female with
suppression. — No woman is safe
if there be a tendency to Phthisis
& suppression exists.

Liver complaint, they stimulate
the vessels to contraction &
unload them. Spleen also —

Hæmorrhoids astringe the vessels.
Anoemia. Rationale, produced
by depletion. —

Symptoms of Anaemia — Blood-
less line, quick small pulse, &c.
Disorders not traceable to de-
bility of the nervous system.
Neuralgia. —

They act by absorption.
Urine evacuations always
thickened, viscid. Impor-
tant to know this.
Preparations of iron ^{numerous} ~~important~~.

Operation uncertain because -
it may or may not meet -
within the decomposing sub-
stances in the stomachs -

Pulvis Ferri

Seguii recipe - what? -

3 - Carbonates.

Few only important. —

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Metallic state. —

Efficient, perhaps undergoes chemical change in the stomach, & enters the circulation in combination with animal matter.

Filings.

Ramenta Ferri, ^{smaller & whiter} separated by a magnet through a sieve.

Produce flatulence, by forming hydrogen, acid being present which should be neutralized. Dose 5 to 20 grs. —

— Scales —

Ferri, ossidi squamæ. —

Iron heated & hammered, scales separated.

2 oxides exist in this preparation, Black, prot oxide, Efficient. Dose 5 to gr 20. —

— Carbonate —

Ferri carbonas. 2 prepared & precipitated, 1st Rubigo Ferri, or rust of iron, formed by iron water & carbonic acid of the

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atmosphere. Rationale. 9
by absorbing oxygen, the iron-
is converted into a peroxide.
+ Carbonic acid is lost. It
is a mixture of Carbonate
of the protoxide + a peroxide.
Sacrificated, electrified +
troctified. —

Form, conical Masses. of a
brown colour.

Precipitated formed by adding
a solution of Carb of soda
to proto sulphate of iron. ra-
tionale.

More proto carbonate in this
therefore better.

Powder beautiful chocolate co-
lour, loses by exposure some
Carbonic acid. + the peroxide
is formed which turns it
brown.

Taste styptic & no odour.

Insoluble, except in carbonic
acid water.

Acceptable to the stomach &
Not dangerous - May oppress
the stomach. -

Activity supposed to depend
upon the proportions of proto-
carbonate. Hence the ad-
vantage of using sugar or
honey - to prevent oxygena-
tion -

Hence Ballie's pills. -

Chalybeate waters contain
it. Carbonic acid given
off & the peroxide deposi-
ted.

Carbonate one of the best
chalybeates. — Most certain.
May be too bulky. —

Used with tonics —

in Amenorrhoea & with qui-
nia in intermittent Neu-
ralgia.

Dose $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$ daily — or 5 to 20 grs.

Hardly think it requisite to
give the immense doses some
times prescribed as they are
not absorbed.

Used with Colombo & ginger. —

~~Rhubarb~~

Sulphate —

Ferri sulphas. Green vitriol. —

Copperas. That of commerce
impure.

Made by direct combination
between iron wire & ^{dilute} sulphur-
ic acid. —

Rationale. water decomposed

All salts whose bases form in-
soluble compounds with sulphur-
ic acid & soluble compounds be-
have as the iron & other acids -
Acet Plumbi. Lime. -

oxygen absorbed by the iron with which the sulphuric acid unites. — hydrogen given off. — Crystals. — green, straw lucculent. containing water of crystallization. — Proto sulphate Effloresced. — absorbs oxygen & form a ^{sulphate of iron} per oxide on the surface, which is brown.

Solution undergoes this change rapidly, hence the reddish colour.

Sulphate soluble in water, not in alcohol.

Taste styptic.

Heated it is exsiccated & if greater heat is applied, it is decomposed.

Incompatibles. Alkalies & alkaline carbonates & earths. Antacids. Tartrates formed. Some of these may be chemically incompatible but not medicinally. — as in the case of Griffiths Tonic Mixture composed of Sulph & c. Lact Sod. & myrrh.

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Sulphate more astringent
than other preparations of iron.
Indicated where astringents
& tonics are required. here
it is used in preference to
the carbonate in small do-
ses.

Produces nausea in large
doses. dose $\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 to 3 grs. —
If given in pills should be
dried, as the pills would
crumble, if wet & be discoloured.

Tr. of Muricis.

Tr. Ferri Muricis. —

Made by precipitated Carb-Ferri-
Muricis acid & alcohol.
or protoxide used. —

There should be an excess
of acid, why. (because oxygen
is absorbed & the protoxide is
converted into a peroxide
which requires an excess of
acid to keep it in solution
otherwise it would be precip-
itated.

the garden at the end of the
it is used in preference to
+ timber and repaired, but
the other part of the garden
is not so much cultivated
as the other part of the garden

the garden at the end of the
it is used in preference to
+ timber and repaired, but
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It is a brown liquid, with a styptic taste. —

Incompatibles the same.

Reaction between the alcohol and acid forming ether.

Less astringent than the sulphate.

Given as the others.

Supposed to be disunctive, hence used in strangury, & gleet, — spasmodic strictures. —

Warts, ulcers —

Dose 10 to 30 grs. or m. 3 or 4 t daily.

Tartrate —

Tartar Ferri + potassae.

Boil super tart potass + carb-ferri. Rationale. —

When exposed to the air is converted into a per. tartrate.

Olive coloured, deliquescent, sweetish and astringent, — soluble.

Mild tonic —

Dose 10 to XXX grs.

Basis of wines of iron. —

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Formed by adding iron to wines
and the proportion dissolved
is in proportion to the cream
tartar they contain.

Rationale. —

objectionable because varia-
ble.

Phosphate —

Ferric phosphas. —

Formed by double decomposi-
tion between Phosphate of soda
& Sulphate of iron.

Green powder, insoluble. —

But efficient as a mild chalyb-
eate. —

Used in cancerous affections
by Carnicatti, but not possess-
ed of as much value as he
supposes.

Useful in unhealthy ulcerations,
where this state depends upon
a cachectic state of the system.

This salt exists in the blood.

Ammonia.

Dose 5 to 10 grs. —

Prussian blue — 15

Ferricyanide Ferric. — Zollikoffer
Recommended by Dr Zangher +
ger of Maryland in Inter-
mittent fever. — but of little
value —
used in Epilepsy. —

— Martial flower —

Ferric Ammonium. —
Muriate of Ammonia + iron.
Prepared by subliming Muriate
of ammonia & per oxide of
iron.

Form. brown powdery crystals.
Rarely employed. —

— Iodide —

Prepared by the action of iodine
upon iron in water. —

Absorbs oxygen & iron is precipi-
tated. — Hence iron wire must
be kept in it, otherwise it be-
comes coloured by age.

In solution a Hydrate. —
Iodide obtained solid by
evaporation. —

Permanence of the

Two experiments - 1st. -
Permanence of the
of the system in the
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A powder of a greenish
brown colour.

Dose in solution 5 to 10 grs. —

" powder 2 to 5 grs. —

Used in scrofula. —

Does not believe in its specif-
ic action, but regards it only
as a chalybeate, as the iodine
is masked. — and under these
circumstances the iodine
is not efficient. —

Scrofula runs its course & gets
well of itself, but the Quat-
medicines tried is the one
regarded as the agent of cure.
Dilutes, in large doses, irri-
tates the stomach.

— Copper Cuprum —

In small quantities the prepa-
rations of copper have no sensi-
ble effects upon a healthy condi-
tion of the organs. But the cur-
ative effects are perceptible. ~~poisoning~~
In ~~large~~ ^{small} doses they act as ~~tonics~~
increasing the appetite &c.

^{it}
if ~~they~~ cannot be introduced in
sufficiently large quantities as
the local action would prove
poisonous, before a poisonous
influence by absorption could
be thought about.

Their poisonous effects are local,
and produce inflammation.
If exhibited in such small do-
ses as to be absorbed, they do
not act poisonously, as the
smallness of the dose prevents
their acting locally. —

It is questionable whether me-
talline copper is active, if it
is it is by the action of an acid
in the stomach upon it. A cent-
 copper coin is swallowed by
children with impunity. It
is proper to exhibit Magnesia
at this time.

Copper vessels may give poison-
ous properties to food, by the
action of an acid upon the
surface. —

Water drawn from mine-
ral water fountains may
contain the carbonate.

Cuprous sulphate —
Blue vitriol.

For sulphate of peroxide?

the Hydrated peroxide of Copper thrown
down

Sulphate

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Made by the action of S. A upon copper. Rationals. —

Form. Blue. efflorescent crystals, 1-cr prot on C. 1 S. A. 5 water.

Taste styptic. —

Soluble in water, not alcohol.

Heat first desiccates them — then, by increase decomposes.

In compatables same as for iron.

Ammonia is a test for this —

salt. By adding ammonia — the sub sulphate of copper is precipitated, which is immediately redissolved, and ~~an~~ sulphate of ammonia & copper is formed.

In small doses, sulphate of copper is tonic, in large doses — nauseates. — & produces in over doses inflammation.

Treatment. Diluents, albumen, and antiphlogistic means, oil to purge off.

As a tonic, it is used in ob-

1892

stimate intermittents.

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Epilepsy — Chronic Dysentery —
with inflammations.

In quartan agues —

R_x S. C — ʒi —

Opium — ʒij

Sulphur gumma ʒ 8.

Div in pil no IV

one every 2 hours —

Recommended in Germany as
a cure for erup. in emetic
doses. Dr Wood thinks that

it is owing to the nausea, in
these cases that good is produ-

ced, hence he argues that the

copper as it does not produce

this, is a questionable remedy.

In ulcers, it operates by changing
their action. $\frac{1}{2}$

Dose in pil $\frac{1}{4}$ ʒ. cascated.

Cuprum ammoniacum.

Made by rubbing in a mortar
sulphur copper & cast ammoniac.

Rationale. why ligified. —

When dried, it is a deep blue
powder, becoming green by the

escape of ammonia. —

Solubles. —

Incompatibles same. —

It acts upon the nervous system —
and is less irritant to the
stomach.

Epilepsy. Chorea. St Vitus.

$\frac{gr}{2}$ in pil. —

— Zinc — Zinctum —

Metallic state, no effect.

Preparations mild, & resemble
those of copper. —

— Sulphate —

White vitriol. Flow formed, by —
the action of Sulph acid upon
zinc. — Rationale. —

Crystals, needle shaped, four sided
prisms. — $\frac{1}{3}$ d water. —

Taste styptic.

Efflorescent. — Soluble in wa-
ter but not alcohol.

Exsiccated & decomposed by —
heat. Incompatibles, same. —

Small doses tonic.

Larger emetic. & poisonous.

Escape of ammonia. —
Volatile. —
The composition being —
It acts upon the nervous system
and causes constant to the
the brain.
Epilepsy. (Chorea, St. Vitus.
Spasm of face. —
Gingivitis —
Metabolic states in effect.
Preparation of the material
the use of copper. —
Alkaloids —
White arsenic. Other forms of
the action of alkali (acid) upon
gingivitis. — The alkaloids.
Alkaloids (arsenic) alkaloids forming
poisons. — 1/2 of water.
toxic effects.
Epilepsy. — Volatile in the
the last but elevated.
Consequence of decomposition of
heat. The composition being —
the use of water.
larger quantities. —

Have been mistaken for opium
salt. and poked up. producing
constriction & symptoms of met.^l poisoning.
In cases of poisoning by Landan-
um, we should not go too
far. with them. —

Epilepsy — Colica pictorum.
Dose $8\frac{1}{2}$ to ij in pilv.
Used externally as an astun-
gent collyrium in ophthalmia.
 8 i to 3 i —

Gonorrhoea. Eruptive. —

Cancer moris — 8 i to 3 i —

Ozaena — flabby state of parts. —

Mixture. Sulph 3 . & Acet Plum —
Whet. Rationale. —

— oxide —

How formed. by sublimation.
or precipitation. by aq ammon .
& Sulph. zinc.

Used in nervous diseases. —
Ointment to excoriated sur-
faces. — 3 i to 3 iv — 8 xx to 3 i —

Tutty - Tatta
Impure oxide. uncertain.
How formed. ointment,

In Large doses irritating -
Cardialgia - united with acid-
ity - with out irritation existing - but
debility + pain.

laminar + cylindrical.

Calamine

Carbonate of Zinc

Found native, in solid lumps.
Heated & pulverised by immersion.
Carbonic acid driven off.

Charatters. — pink coloured powder insoluble —

used to dress ulcers & forms —
Sunnew cerate.

Bismuth

Subnitrate employed, made
by precipitating the nitrate with
water. Rationale —

Insoluble, white pearly powder.
slightly styptic taste.

used in dyspepsia. — Gastralgia ^{med}

Blackens, stools — Dose 3 to 10 grs.

Silver

Argentum. Metal inefficient.

Nitrate

Formed by the action of Nitric
acid upon the metal. pure.

Rationale, —

Crystals, white, soluble in water
insoluble in alcohol, in

Alkalies & acids -

Hence it can hardly exist as -
nitrate in the stomachs - but is -
converted into a chloride, ^{and} ~~hence~~
this explains why it can be
taken in doses which we might
suppose poisonous.

Acts in large doses as a cor-
rosive poison. Treatment.

Richter in the spleen in the state
of chloride of silver.

Chorea - Chronic gastritis &
& enteritis changes the action -
of the point.

or made with gum + pulv liq -
rica -

quantity caustic.

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~~Lact~~ styptic & metallic. —

Fusible. decomposed by light.

Incompatibles. acids. Slowly solution. Common salt.

This last is found in the stomach & probably decomposes it.

Lonic & acts on the nervous system.

In small doses produces no perceptible effect. but in large doses produces warmth & pain in the stomach & may cause inflammation. Purging &

Colours the skin. —

Used in Epilepsy & Angina pectoris.

Dose $\frac{1}{8}$ to $1 \frac{1}{2}$ even 8 grs have been ^{lately used} —

Made into pills with crumb of bread. with the solution, but —

No common salt should be present — It should be previously dissolved —

Gold.

Its preparations are sometimes employed, but have no especial interest.

A pretty certain poison.
Tray to puke with ipecacuanha -
72

Sulphuric

oil of vitriol, prepared by the —
manufacture. —

by driving off the oil from copras. —

Effect on system.

In small doses improves the appe-
tite & digestion. It is also astin-
gent & diffuses its influence over
the system. Tonic & refrigerant.

In larger doses, produces pain
in the stomach & inflammation.

Concentrated it is a corrosive
poison. if taken by accident.

Antidotes, Magnesia, soap, fre-
dilatation & mucilaginous drinks.

Diluted it is used in low forms
of fever with bark.

In convalescence with mild-
bitters, and in these cases —
relieves the debility producing
Night sweats.

Hæmorrhages as an astringent.
Used in colica pictonum &
it is stated to act by neu-
tralizing the lead & forming a
sulphate, but it is questioned

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able whether it can do this as
the lead does not exist in
the stomach but is absorbed.
Recommended as a prophylac-
tic by Gendrin, which has
been contradicted by Grisset.
Used for eruptive diseases, -
in a dilute state or in the
form of an ointment,
used as a gargle, in the ulcer-
ated sore throat of scarlatina.

Incompatibles. -

Carbonates, Alkalies & vegetable
preparations, Metallic oxides. -

Sulph. acid Dilut. -

\mathfrak{z} i. to \mathfrak{z} xiiij water. Gradually mixed
for fear of evolving too much
heat.

Must still be diluted as the
solution is very sour, & should
be taken through a quill.

Colorless. fluid. -

Dose 10 to 30 \mathfrak{gt} . two or three times
daily. -

Aromatic sulph. acid. Elix-
ir of vitriol.

Same - because the vitriolic -
acid is driven off.

Effect upon the system has
been supposed to be peculiar -
specific. Venerical -

formed of S. A. Alcohol, ginger ^{℥℥}
Cinnamon. — red fluid. —
Has a pleasant aromatic
sour taste.

Same uses. — Dose 10 to 30 grs.
Unguentum. —

℥i Sulph. acid. to ℥i Sars.

A reaction ensues which ren-
ders the acid less stimulating.

Nitric

Formed by chemists.

sp gr 1.5 of Pharmacopoeia —
but less in the shops. —

2. forms, one colourless, the other
red, called nitrous. — from
containing nitric oxide which
becomes nitrous fumes & gives the
colour.

Incompatible. Alkalies & alkaline
earths. Carbonates, soaps —

Effect upon the system the same.
Less astringent.

Corrosive, producing the same
accidents. Same antidotes —

Colours the skin.

Tonic used in Convalescence.

Scurvy &c. Touch the fumes.

Enough to produce sourness which
is ascertained, if the strength be
not known

Intermittent fevers. — 27
Dose of strong 2 to 5 grs. —
Sometimes produces pain in —
the stomach. —

Hop's Mixture. Nit A. Camphor —
+ Sandalwood. —

Thinks the Tr opii + camphor the —
efficient articles in Dysentery.

Ulcerations, touched by the —
dilute acid. stimulates them —
+ alters their action. — increase
the strength gradually —
bintment, little used.

Caution not to give it in silver.

Muriatic. —

Made by chemists.

110 grs. officinal, but kept of —
this strength in the shops.
More or less coloured, peris. —
clear.

Tonic. same uses. —

Dose 10 to 20 grs. —

Used as a gargle. ʒi to ʒvj —

Incompatibles the same. —

Nitro Muriatic

Formed by the addition of the two acids. —

Reactive, Nitrous acid + chlorine evolved, part of the chlorine escapes, part held in solution — if the acids previously be colourless, they are coloured.

The virtue depends upon the chlorine, & if they be too dilute, add sulphuric acid to promote the reaction, it renders them stronger by abstracting the water.

Effects are supposed to resemble those of Mercury, affect the gums. It is directed to the liver & increase the secretion of bile.

May be used internally or externally. —

Used in chronic Hepatitis, and the introduction of it is due to Dr Scott or the E. F. Company — who discovered that Nitric acid containing Muriatic was more efficient.

Secondary Syphilis—

Cachexy. Suppy Marasmus.—
Dose 2 to 10 grs increased as the
stomach will bear it.

Bath. Use a wooden vessel,
3ij to 1 gallon for pediluvium
3i or less for grt. for bath. at tem-
perature of 96°
It produces a tingling sensa-
tion upon the skin.—

— Chlorine —

In solution recommended.—

No advantages.

Inhaled in consumption.—
May be useful in Bronchitis.—
but no curative power in con-
sumption.

Its favourable application is—
where there is congestion & chro-
nic inflammation which it re-
lieves by stimulation.

and those not determining to
particular organs, so as to
direct to them when reaction
is established.

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Diffusible Stimulants. —

2 sets. Arterial —

Cerebro nervous. —

Arterial Stimulants. —

Sometimes called vicitants.
They affect the arterial system,
and also the nervous which
is secondary, and dependant
upon the first. —

Used in cases of prostration
but where there is still some
excitability. —

Caution is necessary in their
use, in cases of sudden pro-
stration as from accidents —
in consequence of the subse-
quent reaction & the fear
of inflammation. If regu-
lars in ^{small} ~~small~~ ^{of the simplest kind} ~~amount~~ the
external ones are to be prefer-
red.

Also in the first stages of acute
disease for the same reason,
Used with safety in pure
prostration.

Erysipe las. variata Hc.

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And after disease has con-
tinued some time. —

Even when there exists some
inflammation & it becomes
necessary to sustain the gen-
eral system, the energies of
which may be flagging. —
as in typhus fever,
gangrene & sufficing.

Used in the cases of Drunkards
with impunity.

It is a large class, some of
which are directed to par-
ticular organs, as Mezerion.
Guaiacum ammoniac & hence
these I shall separate, and
only treat of those having gen-
eral effects. —

Capsicum —

Capsicum annuum. —

Tropical plant.

Fruit long or round, red pod.

Seeds yellow. Powdered it con-
stitutes cayenne pepper. —

The imported obtained from
Capsicum baccatum.

Rx - Capsici — ℥ij
 Vinegar — viij
 Aq. Lent. ℥ij
 The Salt — ℥ij

} half the
 quantities.

Trinit Capsici

Siberian plant. the pods of which
are small. & very pungent.

Powder bright red (becomes faded by age, and dirty brown.

Smell aromatic, taste pungent.

Capsicin, soluble in water. —

General stimulant, increases
the heat of skin & pulse.

The local effect is greatest.

In large quantity it acts violently upon the stomach & produces inflammation. —

Used in low forms of typhus.

It rouses the stomach, & removes
torpor which generates flatulence, in low fever. —

Scarlet fever, generally as a
gargle. it burns the mouth,
but cools the throat.

Marria a potio. used with
quinine & purgatives, in cases
of intemperance. —

Cont. pills ʒi ij — Lfno. ʒii to ʒj —

Gargle. ʒi to ʒj — is a
West India preparation.

Powder is applied to fancies —
Condiments.

Oil of Turpentine,

Spirit of Turpentine, obtained from the resin by distillation,

limpid, colourless light, has a peculiar flavour & hot pungent taste,

soluble partly in water,

In hot alcohol completely, & ether. —

Composed of $C_{10}H_{16}$, contains oxygen by absorption, forms resin, — which is dissolved by alcohol. —

In small doses produces warmth of the stomach, & then general excitement which is kept up by repetition.

Local tendencies —

To the kidneys, increasing the secretion, it is perceptible in the urine, acts as a diuretic and is capable of producing strangury.

Few substances have so great an effect upon the arterial system, without affecting the brain & nervous system, but in large

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quantities it affects the brain-
secondarily. —

In Zi doses it purges. Hence it
employed in cases of worms &
when this is the case it is di-
verted from the kidneys.

As it does not affect the brain
it is used in typhus fever, when
the nervous system is implicated,
it seems to have a peculiar con-
trol over the affections of mucous-
membranes.

In typhus fever when the tongue
cleans from the centre but re-
mains glossy red, then becomes
dry as a chip, with an aggravation
of the symptoms. Under its in-
fluence the tongue becomes
moist, then furred & gradually
cleans.

Used in Gastritis & Enteritis.
When the system commen-
ces to sink, and gangrene is
feared, combined with Opium,
Dysentery. Peritonitis.
Yellow fever.

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It seems to have a peculiar
effect or influence upon
the stomach here, which is in-
flamed, similar to that of
Cayenne pepper in Scarlet Fever.

Chronic Rheumatism, —
Sciatica & Lumbago. — perhaps —
controlling the capillary circula-
tion.

Carminative, useful in flatu-
lence of the bowels, &c

Passive Hemorrhages, —
Piles. —

Haemoptysis.

Idiopathic Catarrh,
Useful in diseases of the uri-
nary passages, with ulceration
& chronic inflammation.

Dose 10 to 20 grs.

Given dropped on sugar or in
Emulsion

If it purge add Sassafras,
— Phosphorus. —

Dangerous, corrosive.

Given in ethereal solution.

Dose $\frac{1}{12}$ of a grain.

Carbonate of Ammonia 35

Prepared by adding carbonate of lime to Muriate of Ammonia & subliming.

Called volatile alkali, but this name should be applied to gaseous ammonia.

In solid cakes, spherical, solid and transparent, whitish on the external surface.

Pungent, with a cooling sensation, Pungent smell.

If exposed it effloresces, becomes powdery & aparts.

Ammonia is given off, & it is converted into a Bicarbonate.

It is a sesquicarbonate, 1 pt. Ammonia, $1\frac{1}{2}$ Acid carbonic.

Subcarbonate an improper name.

An arterial stimulant virt. directed to the brain.

Local tendencies, Lungs & skin, on this account safer, as an outlet is thus afforded.

Used in the low states of fevers, before wine is admissible.

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Typhus Pneumonia. with stiles +
some inflammation,

Retrocedent gout.

Dyspepsia with acidity.

Chronic Rheumatism

Bites of serpents or stings.

Cure for drunkenness, may-
stimulate, but doubtful.

Dose 5 grs. — Bolus —

Solution, as it is more diffu-
sed in this way over the
stomach, a mixture is pre-
pared with Mineral Sp. —

Aromatized Alcohol —
is sometimes employed.

The above is a list of the
 various symptoms which
 attend the disease, and
 the treatment which is
 to be employed in each
 case. The first is the
 most common, and the
 second is the most
 dangerous. The third is
 the most rare, and the
 fourth is the most
 fatal. The fifth is the
 most common, and the
 sixth is the most
 dangerous. The seventh
 is the most rare, and
 the eighth is the most
 fatal.

+ Antispasmodics &c.

Or it may depend upon irrita-
 tion of a nerve from gastric dis-
 turbance + ant acids may be
 antispasmodic.

37

Cerebro-nervous stimulants.

These act primarily upon the brain & nervous system and secondarily upon the heart & arteries. —

Nervous stimulants. + Nerves alone, — do not manifest any effect in a state of health, their effects are very apparent in disease. They are employed where no excitement exists and with debility. —

They are used as remedial agents where there is spasm, hence they are called antispasmodics, which is an objectionable term, but in the 1st place spasm may depend upon a variety of causes as inflammation or disease of the nerve & consequently, other remedies are just as well entitled to the name. * 2^{dly}, this is not their sole mode of operation, as spasm is only one of the forms of disease they are capable of relieving, as restless nerves, low spirits. &c may be dependant upon certain conditions

The irregular excitement of
the nervous system is allayed -

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relieved by cerebral nervous stimulants, hence they should be named not from their therapeutic action, but from their physiological mode of affecting the organs.

The same effects may be obtained from narcotics, but these differ in acting especially upon the brain & cannot be used where simple nervous stimulants are proper.

They are called Nervines.

As to the mode of operation it is obscure as, & is involved in the obscurity of the nervous action, most probably by equalizing action. They are nearly all volatile & have a stinking odour, some maintain that their virtues depend upon this, but they are given with the same effect to persons without smell, disguised or by enema, when the smell certainly cannot be perceived.

Insignificant number of officers the
 the action, but from their phy-
 sical point of view from their phy-
 sical point of view from their phy-
 sical point of view from their phy-

Moschus moschiferus. Musk deer.
Native of Himalaya Mountains.
Similar to the deer in habits.
The follicle under the belly contains the musk. in old animals. —

The bag is removed & dried. —

Two sources. Russia & Canton. —

Genuine, has white hair upon the outer surface, membranous upon the other, the bag is not full, & has no seam. —

If full & sewed up, it indicates that the bag has been opened & that dried blood &c has been introduced. —

Good Musk is in concrete soft-lustrous grains, of a brown colour & peculiar smell. which is very penetrating, hence the readiness with which it is adulterated. —

Taste bitter & acid.

Menstruating water & alcohol. —

Best used in substance.

Inflammable, should be kept in close bottles.

Gout of the stomach.

41

It produces a little excitement, -
which is not permanent if not
repeated. It has no action upon
the brain. —

Used in spasmodic diseases. —
Prostration, subultus, tendinum,
singultus, Infantile convulsions —
dependant upon spasm of the
Alimentary canal. —

In this case there is no stupor —
the convulsions intermit & the
child screams violently.

Tetanus, with opium.

Given in pills or emulsion.

Dose 10 grs, or 5 to ʒi —

To children by injection —

Tr. sometimes used. —

Artificial Musk

Made by the action of ~~nitric acid~~ ^{nitric acid}
on oil succini. —

~~Castor~~ Castor fish.

Castor beaver. — bags — under the
rectum, & testes. — pods are cel-

lular, displayed by the knife. —

Brown fetid substance, used most
in Germany.

Dose ʒi 10 to 20, Tr — ʒi — Black.

Basovini

— *Asafoetida* —

Ferula asafoetida. —

Umbelliferous plant.

Native of Persia, and according to Burns in Bokara —

The root is long, large tapering — spindle shaped. —

The leaves & stalks are twisted off, & the concrete exudation obtained by slicing the root horizontally. It is then mixed & shipped from the Persian Gulf to Calcutta &c.

Comes in irregular masses, soft or hard according to the temperature, it is brown externally or yellow, with a glossy fracture, ^{white} marbled, consisting of ^{white} tears united by an intermed ^{white} reddish substance, turns red by exposure.

Smell. *Stercus diaboli*.

Taste bitter & sub acid.

Used as a condiment in the East & it is stated that the stench of sweat stinks of it, becomes impaired by age.

Melts by heat & is inflammable.

Gum, resin & oil are its constituents, last active.

Stimulates the Stomach.

The most common cause of indigestion is a weak stomach. It is often the result of a general debility of the system, or of a local disease of the stomach itself. The symptoms are a loss of appetite, a feeling of fullness and discomfort after eating, and a tendency to belch and burp. The tongue is often coated with a white or yellow film, and the breath is often foul. The treatment is to strengthen the stomach by the use of stimulants, such as ginger, lemon juice, and aromatic spirits. It is also necessary to regulate the diet, and to avoid eating too much or too fast. In some cases, the use of medicine may be required.

Emulsion formed by water from⁴⁷
the gum. called Lac Asporticae.
white first, then pink.

Is transparent. —

Alcohol takes all its active prop-
erties. the Is is precipitated by
water.

It stimulates the circulation
slightly but less so than the ar-
terial stimulants. —

Stimulates the nervous system,
and exalts the animal spirits.
but produces no stupor, hence
is not directed to the brain.

Tendency to the lungs increas-
es expectoration. —

Sometimes affects the bowels.

Its use is pretty extensive, in ner-
vous diseases where there is —

No inflammation

Hysteria. convulsions where there
is no organic disease, of in-
fants from spasms.

Colic with spasms. —

Irritation of the uterus extending to
the nervous system.

Whooping Cough, without inflammation.

Last stages of acute disease in
children, where the nervous sys-

Anoemic reactions.

The first of these is the
 fact that the system
 is not a perfect one
 and that it is not
 a perfect one.

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tem is more excitable, where
the symptoms of excitement are
accompanied with those of pro-
stration & debility, there being a
state of collapse, the lips being
blue, quick feeble pulse & quick
respiration, without the physical
signs of disease.
Catarrhal disease in its last
stages.

May be given by injection where
it cannot be taken by the
mouth.

May be combined with punga-
tines if it does not regulate
the bowels.

Dose gr 5 to 20. Pil. long time dissolving.

Emulsion ℥ij to ℥j - 3℥ - dose -
℥ - 3i -

Plaster for tumours. -

— Galbanum —

— Sagapenum —

Both inferior to Asafoetida.

— Valerian —

Valeriana officinalis.

Herbaceous. European plant.

Properties modified by the soil in

There is much evidence to
the existence of a secret
communication with the
British & others, there being a
state of collusion, the two being
the same people & the same
organization, without the physical
sign of division.

Political science is not
a science.
May be given a definition which
it cannot be taken of the
truth.
May be considered with
view of it does not represent
the truth.

How is it? It is a science of
the human mind & of the
human body.
It is a science of the human
mind & of the human body.
It is a science of the human
mind & of the human body.
It is a science of the human
mind & of the human body.

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which it grows, that reared in
a dry soil is best.

Root is collected in the spring. —
Externally yellowish & brown, con-
sisting of fibres and a caudex.
Ponder gray —

Odor strong & peculiar —

Taste, sweet, bitter, & sub-acid. —

Contains a volatile oil & an
acid valerianic, bitter cathar-
tic matter.

oil greenish yellow. —

Tonic as well as nervous stim-
ulant, does not affect the head.
Used in dyspepsia with ner-
vous symptoms. Urinary disor-
der.

Periodical headache with quinsy
Hemicrania.

Dose 20 to 30 grs.

Infusion $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ — $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ dose.

In Valerian — dose $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{iv}$

oil sometimes used, Nervine-

Root tonic. \mathfrak{gtt} 3 or 4 — dose.

Oleum Succini —

Volatiles inflammable —

In the nervous affections —
Where there is no inflam-
mation or excitement.

Nervous excitement produced by
Coffee & Tea, Produces dyspepsia.

Amber. —

44

A Fossil substance, originally vegetable. Comes from the Russian coast of the Baltic. It is solid translucent & yellow in small pieces, irregular. No taste or smell.

Insoluble.

Heated it melts, inflammable, oil & succinic acid obtained by distillation.

The first distillation is of a black colour, ^{by} repeating the oil becomes yellow, clear, Taste hot and acid.

Smell aromatic —

Soluble in alcohol.

Somewhat stimulant and antispasmodic & acts upon the kidneys. — used in —

Crouping cough & singultus.

Infantile convulsions.

5-4. 10 grs in Emulsion. —

Used externally as a Liniment.

— Animal oil of Beppel. —

Now formed. little used. —

Bituminous. Garlic.

Coffee & Tea. —

Dracontium —

Tetodon fetidus, root, must be used fresh.

I sedatives which do not possess
any narcotic power were in-
troduced as digitalis & prussic
acid. —

Cerebral stimulants

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Such as in addition to a stimulating effect upon the circulation & nerves, ^{have} ~~also~~ a special influence over & determination to the brain, sometimes acting deleteriously. —

Stupor being produced by them they have been called Narcotics

In the old class of narcotics, according to the idea which was held with respect to them, alcohol, ether &c. which are true cerebral stimulants were excluded. *

The several articles included in this class, differ in every other respect except that mentioned in the definition. — & 1st in Power, spirit alcohol & ether are distinct from each other in this respect. —

2. Relative degree to which they affect different systems or organs.

Deer's statement

Alcohol produces a laxative effect.
& this depends upon cerebellum.

3- Precise manner of affecting them 46
Opium constipates. Hyoscyamus—
purges. —

4- Several local tendencies.

Belladonna affects the eyes—
opium deadens general sen-
sibility. — Belladonna pro-
duces dryness of the fauces.—
It is conjectured that these dis-
crepancies are owing to a special
action upon different portions
of the brain. —

Their general effects are follow-
ed by prostration proportionate
to the previous excitement.

This secondary prostration is—
not to be confounded with
the primary, which is an effect
of the medicines, as certain
organs or functions may be—
prostrated by them as a first-
impression.

In large doses, there is more stu-
por and prostration, & less ex-
citement of the circulating in

1- Being a measure of effecting the
primary necessities, the
changes. —

X

The above is the substance
of the report of the
Committee on the
subject of the
proposed changes in
the currency of the
United States, and
is submitted to the
House of Representatives
for their consideration.
The report is printed
and is to be distributed
to the members of the
House of Representatives
and to the public.
The report is also
to be printed and
distributed to the
public.

consequence of their overwhelm-^{ing} influence upon the brain.
Death ensues from the suspen-
sion of power in this organ, where
by it is prevented from recei-
ving and conveying impressions—
consequently the lungs, from not
receiving nervous influence are
incapable of exercising their func-
tions.

The heart however continues to
act & would continue to do
so if the lungs would permit.
Brodie found that if the
respiration of the lungs were
maintained artificially the
heart would continue to act.
When nervous influence is cut-
off.

Practical inference. Maintain
the respiration in these cases—
until the brain recovers its pow-
ers.

These substances act. by nervous
communication & absorption.

Plasma debility

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In this way may be explained
the two different effects which
are produced consecutively by
several of them. — viz — stimula-
tion or Marcotism & sedation or
their soporiferous action,

May be applied to any part, as —
cuticle lungs, stomach — rectum —
with nearly the same results.

Effect is diminished by habit. —
the nervous system becoming
accustomed to their impression, &
loses its susceptibility. —

And they may be taken in large
quantity, from their possessing —
no corrosive power. —

Hence it becomes necessary to
increase the dose to produce
the same impression.

A change from one to another —
is a necessary consequence if
the long use of them be requi-
red, as if the susceptibility to
one be lost, it may be alive
to another.

In what manner do they
produce

Cautions. Besides the danger of an over dose, they wear out the susceptibility of the system by repetition, and induce a general state of debility, besides increasing the excitement constantly of particular organs, they give rise to chronic inflammations.

Remedial applications numerous.

They are most useful, where the whole system is to be roused & supported under a temporary failure of its powers. in consequence of so rapidly producing an impression upon the nerves. — and are employed where there is no affection of the brain forbidding their use. —

In small doses they may be used as substitutes for the purely nervous stimulants. here their effect is upon the nerves & less upon the brain. In this instance they remove the vigilance & watchfulness & imitation which prevents rest, while in the last case they

Fermented Liquors - what P.
Wine - Beer, Cider &c -
Distilled Liquors - and rum &c

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blunt, & overcome the perceptive power of the brain. —
Called narcotics, anodynes soporifics, — hypnotics.

— Alcohol. —

Produced by vinous fermentation. —
Explanation. —

Fermented liquors — Rum. from
Molasses. Gin from grain, with juniper
berries. — Whiskey from rye —
Brandy from the grape. —

Spirit obtained by distillation. —

Proof Spirit. 50 pr ct alcohol.

Rectified spirit, that prepared by
redistillation.

That obtained purest by distillation contains — 11 pr ct water.

The rectified Alcohol of the
shops contains — 15 pr water. —

Alcohol cannot be obtained
pure by distillation, it can however
by the addition of caustic
potash.

used in Pharmacy.

To prevent substances from
undergoing change, and ex-

the first & second the present
of the (1840).
the first & second the present
of the (1840).

the first & second the present

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of the (1840).
the first & second the present
of the (1840).

50
a solvent. To the head, as refrigerant.
Diluted Alcohol consists of equal
proportions of Alcohol and water.
It is used in the preparation of
substances that are soluble in
both, as gum resins. —

When diluted liquors are employ-
ed ~~externally~~ ⁱⁿ, brandy is prepared.
used as a powerful stimulus in
cases of prostration. —

In dyspepsia, but ultimately de-
bilitates the stomach. — and
leads to intemperate habits. —
used externally to moisten cat-
aplasms &c. Mustard — species, peppered —

In typhus, suppurative & gangrene.
The typhus epidemic of 1811 — cal-
led for its use, and it was —
continued for a long time,
but the aspect of disease chan-
ged and it became pernicious.
The cases which call for its
exhibition are those, where the
system is sinking under the
effect of disease, and we are
at first to proceed cautiously in

Sweet wine ferment on the
stomach. -

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its exhibition, if the delirium is -
not increased, if the pulse be
comes fuller and slower, & the
skin moist soft & warm, then
the exhibition has been con-
disive of good, if the contrary -
it is doing injury. —

Fermented liquors are preferable
to distilled, because they -
are less ardent, & do more to-
wards sustaining the strength
of the patient. less stimulant &
more nutritive. 2 glasses of
wine less productive of intoxi-
cation than one of brandy. —
Wines, are the (product of the)
fermented grape juices. —

Madeira —
Teneriffe — } 25 p^r ct alcohol,
Sherry —
Port — astringent

Light wines too sour & ferment. —
Wine whey — made by coagulating -
boiling milk with wine, & ^{drain} removing
the curd. To of milk add
of wine. — sweeten.

Spiced wine. — Macerate cinna-⁵
mon and cloves in water, and
add the wine & strain. —

Used where it becomes necessa-
ry to support the system. —

Malt liquor. Slow formed —
Tonic, nutritive & less stimulating.
more permanent in their influence —

— Ether. —

Formed by distilling alcohol
with sulphuric acid.

Rectified, by adding ^{potassa} ~~sulphuric~~
and redistilling which separates
the sulphuric acid. it is then washed
with water in order to remove
the alcohol. —

Water dissolves $\frac{1}{10}$ —

Alcohol dissolves it in all propor-
tions. —

Colourless, limpid, $\frac{1}{40}$ sp. gr. taste
hot pungent. smell ^{fragrant} ~~sweet~~. Volat-
ile, produces cold by evaporation.
Boils at 98° . — inflammable.
Caution not to be held too
near a lamp.

In its effects, it is a powerful
stimulant, increasing the

It is a powerful nervous stimulant
as well as an arterial stimulant.
Influence by inhalation more power-
ful than when introduced into
the stomach.

* ~~With~~ ^{violent} ~~power~~ ^{of} ~~air~~ ⁱⁿ ~~spontaneous~~ ^{spontaneous}. —

To keep up the effect it is neces-
sary to repeat it as the effect
is effanescent. —

As a more nervous remedy is
antispasmodic in +

force of the circulation & acting⁵
upon the brain, producing in-
toxication, its influence pervades
all portions of the nervous sys-
tem. —

When inhaled has the same
influence.

In cases of great and sudden
prostration it is capable of
producing a powerful effect,
used in gout & colic —

Hysteria, asthma, Singultus.

Dose ʒp to ʒi — with water, sweeten-
ed. —

Incorporated with water, by
means of spermaceti & then
strained.

Inhaled by means of Dr Physics-
inhaler. — and —

When it becomes necessary to
act upon the tracheal mu-
cous membrane. —

Used as a refrigerant externally.
But if confined, blisters the skin.
Spt of Sulph Ether. A mixture of this
ether & Alcohol. Officially little used.

Good emphysema.

Test Water. —

Possesses more influence over the
nervous system than ~~narco-~~
power than Sulph Ether.

*Not by direct action upon the brain
but by removing the condition which
prevents sleep. —

Compound Spt of S. Ether. —
Hoffmanns anodyne. —
Prepared from Spt S. E. & oil of —
wine. — Aromatic odour pos-
sessed by it. —

Precipitates the oil of wine when
water is added.

Used where there is irritability —
watchfulness & nervous irregu-
larity. Dose — $\text{gr} \text{XXX}$ to ℥i —
Produces sleep. ^{*} —

— Opium —

The concrete juice of the Pa-
paver Somniferum.

All poppies afford a milky juice
with narcotic properties.

Two species — P. Somniferum & ori-
entale. 1st has round heads or
capsules. 2 — elongated.

P. Somniferum. 2 varieties with
white & black seeds. —

Descriptive of plant. Annual
erect, with elongated clasping-
leaves & single flower &c

Seeds - contain oil?

Native of Asia, cultivated in ⁵⁴ this country as an ornament in the gardens. —

Capsules used in medicine. shape, size, pores for the escape of the seeds. light papery. Taste bitter, they contain the principles of the opium. *

Decoction & Syrup of them used. orientate employed.

Opium obtained by incisions in the capsules, juice exudes during night and in the morning it is collected, dried and moulded into cakes. The best ^{now} ~~to~~ that cultivated in the neighbourhood of Thebes, hence the name *Thebaica*. The culture has been revived by Ibrahim Pacha.

Grows also in Hindustan, which constitutes the Indian opium which is consumed in China.

We obtain it by means of our trade with the Levant.

contains leaves. -

* reddish brown - half the strength. -

3-varieties. Myrina. Egypt and ⁵⁵Constantinople.

Myrina, occurs in globular masses, irregular, of a brownish colour, externally, & dull-somewhat shining internally, teraceous when fresh, dry & brittle from age. the lumps are covered with rumex leaves.

Egyptian occurs in flattened cakes. Constantinople in denticular pieces & resembles the Egyptian with the exception of the rumex seeds. —

Good opium has a strong narcotic odour, bitter acid taste, when chewed will blister the tongue in a person unaccustomed to its use.

When drawn over paper it leaves an interrupted trace of a clear brown colour.

Powdered by drying & triturating in a cool place. it has a tendency to concreate. —

Inflammable.

+ *Carotina. Injuncta. Cypripedium*

Carotina. Injuncta. Cypripedium

Carotina. Injuncta. Cypripedium

Carotina. Injuncta. Cypripedium

Carotina. Injuncta. Cypripedium

Carotina. Injuncta. Cypripedium

Carotina. Injuncta. Cypripedium

Carotina. Injuncta. Cypripedium

Carotina. Injuncta. Cypripedium

Carotina. Injuncta. Cypripedium

Carotina. Injuncta. Cypripedium

Carotina. Injuncta. Cypripedium

It imparts its virtues to water & alcohol.

Opium is regarded as inferior when it has a blackish color, a weak empyreumatic smell, a nauseous & bitter taste, a greasy consistence &c.

The extract of poppy is sometimes mixed with it, which gives it an empyreumatic odour, liquorice sweetens it, and it leaves an uniform dark stain upon paper. color-ding is sometimes admixed.

Chemical constituents. —

Morphia — alkaloid, white crystalline substance, in union with meconic acid, — neutralized. distinguished from Narcotina by its solubility in alcohol & not in ether. X

Narcotina alkaline, white & tasteless, inodorous, in silky needles. forms salts with acids. distinguished from Morphia by its solubility in ether, insipidity and

collected in other important areas

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becoming yellow with nitric
acid & no blue colour with the
salts of iron.

Compositum ex. Sgd. Nit & Carb.

This is stated to be the principle
to which the excitant effects of
opium are attributable, but from
its insipidity & having been ad-
ministered & taken in very large
doses it is most probable that
it is wholly inactive. Some have
taken it & report that it pos-
sesses active properties, this how-
ever I am inclined to attrib-
ute to the circumstances of its
not being pure but combined
with some efficient principles of
opium. —

Upon the supposition that it
was stimulant, there have
been made what are cal-
led demarcotized opium, dan-
danum &c.

But I have little faith in these,
contains also. Coliciv, marcia-
gum, extractive, resin, essential
volatile principle &c.

Acts on cerebrum, spinal column
& ganglionic system =
Functions of relations &
organic functions.

Old remedy - but English

- Effect - Mind - sensations.

Stimulative = incubative &

Sedative = 3 Stages =

Full actions sleep = oppression.

Time for hour, lasts - 6-8-12.

Effect on skin, on mouth =

Difference in stages from dose =

Show how acts on animal life -

" how on organs,

Stasis of blood in capillaries =

Acts not by nerves - by absorption =

Blood poisonous = milder do -

57

Effects of Opium upon the system.

A stimulant, it produces fullness of the pulse, no effect upon the stomach, increases the warmth of the skin & the muscular system is invigorated, exalts the energies of the mind, and this may be carried so far as to inebriate. This stimulant effect is of a duration proportionate to the constitution of the patient, and the dose.

When given in full dose, the stimulant symptoms are followed by sedation, placidity of mind, a pleasing current of ideas & quiet posture, without sleep - or if the dose be sufficiently large, sleep which lasts several hours.

If given in small doses, and sleep be not induced, partial delirium & unquiet dreams are the consequence, here if the

The soporific effect lasts about
8 hours. —

6 hours after the effect have sub-
sided.

dose be increased, a calm sleep will follow. The smallness of the dose is productive of the delirium & it is a safe plan to increase the dose when there is no organic affection of the brain.

The operation of opium is apt to be followed after sleep by debility and irregular nervous feelings, head ache & sick stomach & if long continued a state of debility becomes predominant.

Besides these effects, opium arrests the secretions, except the perspiration which may be profuse, and checks the peristaltic movements of the bowels.

It relieves pain, by blunting the sensibility of the brain, and the transmission of nervous influence is impeded & it empowers the whole nervous system.

Contracted or permanently di-
lated pupil.

Exhibited in small doses, it is productive of excitement of longer duration & the soporific and debilitating effects are shorter.

In large doses, the exhilarating effects are shorter and the soporific & debilitating are longer, & greater.

It sometimes happens that the soporific effect does not come on at once. I once knew an individual who walked to the Navy yard & back after having taken $\frac{3}{4}$ of Sandalwood.

Poisoning by opium.

Symptoms. Pulse reduced in frequency, but full, ^{laboured} loss of strength, an apoplectic sleep. Stertorous respiration, suppressed countenance, insensibility complete, or if the patient be roused, a relapse to the same condition, finally sinking, with cool clam-

from apoplexy.

cy-

X

Artificial respiration
stimulated during the last
stage.

89
My skin, cold extremities, pallid face, slow interrupted & gasping respiration & feeble irregular pulse.

Distinguish the case by the history & the possibility of arousing the patient.

Treatment. — Evacuate the stomach, either with Sulph. Zinci & Specacuantha, or use the stomach pump, the latter will not do if solid opium has been taken. To facilitate vomiting — apply cold to the head to render the brain susceptible to its effects. Bleed but cautiously for fear of the subsequent debility. I witnessed a case of death from this ^{last} treatment. Do not permit sleep, by walking the patient about, may look off the effects. — Whipping sometimes answers.

In some patients the effects of opium are peculiar, as nausea & vomiting, itching

Improvement =

Age

Index

Ly

Business

Contra indicated by dis-
case of the brain.

60
of the skin, urticaria, headache,
and nervous disorders, delirium.

It is probable that the meconates
of morphia may have a pecu-
liar & different mode of ope-
ration, from other salts of this-
base, as the addition of vin-
egar will affect the system dif-
ferently, by this the acetate is formed.
In what way it operates is not
determined. —

The use of opium is universal,
in Turkey & China, as much so —
as Tobacco in this country & as a
remedy it is universally used
in disease.

1st. —

As one indication points out,
it is used as a stimulant,
as in Typhoid Fever & the later
stages of inflammatory affections.

2d. — To relieve pain, as in
neuralgic affections. It was
formerly much feared in
inflammatory affections, when
the above end was to be accom-

preventing the opium from acting
secretively. —

Painkillers sleep in two ways —
1- in small doses by relieving —
the irregular action of the —
nervous system which prevents

plished. Now not so much so if at the same time it be combined with such treatment as is designed to reduce inflammation. & it may be advantageously combined with Spe-caccharia & Iast Ant, which determine to the skin & are antiphlogistic. *

When prescribed, care should be taken to avoid the stoppage of existing secretions & whenever they are absent to promote them.

In catarrhs for instance it is improper to check the secretion from the lungs by opiates & in the early stages it is improper. With this inflammation of the brain, I am acquainted with no other circumstances forbidding the use of opium for the purpose of relieving pain.

3-d. To produce sleep. No narcotic is of so much consequence in this respect. In mania potius of the greatest consequence.

sleep - 2 d by acting upon the -
brain & diminishing the power of
taking cognizance of external
causes. -

4- To alleviate spasms, and nervous irritation of an agonic character. With this view it is prescribed in Tetanus, spasms of the stomach in gouty and dyspeptic patients, spasm of the ureters, biliary duct & spasmodic cough. —

5-th For the suppression of morbid discharges & under these circumstances it appears to operate upon the brain & nerves supplying the parts, thereby intercepting the supply of nervous influence transmitted to them. ~~Dianthaea~~ hemorrhagies & are the diseases in which it is given with this indication, under these circumstances it is most advantageously combined with *Specacanth*, whereby a determination to the skin, and a species of revulsive action is set up. —

It is sometimes given in the same complaint to meet all these indications.

Contra indications.

63

A high state of inflammatory action, excitement, constipation &c. —

Small doses are preferable when it is intended to allay nervous irritations diarrhoea & discharges. —

To produce sleep large full doses are required. —

Sometimes there exists considerable diminution of nervous susceptibility, as in ecia & mania, a potent under which circumstances large doses are required. But small doses are necessary to produce the stimulating effect.

It is sometimes more efficient when injected into the rectum, as for instance when there exists irritation in the neighborhood, or the stomach is irritable, stranguy.

It is sometimes advantageously applied to the skin, when it

Opium is given in the solid form-
as a tincture, or the preparations
of Morphine.

Solid form pills. should be formed
of the powdered. dose gr i-
 $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ -

cannot be taken, and then
It may be applied to a blutens-
surface. —

Locally applied, as when requir-
ed in ophthalmia, Gonorrhoea,
Dysenteriae. —

Poultices made use of sometimes.
(see extract)

— Morphia. — comes after tincture

Prepared by macerating opium in
water for several days, by which
the Meconate of Morphia is held
in solution, filter, wash & mix
the liquids. Add alcohol and
Aq. Ammoniac. Morphia is pre-
cipitated mixed with colouring
matter. To purify it, it is boiled
in alcohol & deposited up on
cooling. —

Character. Small white shining
crystals, inodorous, bitter, by heat
first the water of crystallization
is removed then melts, and de-
composed. Burns in the air. Solu-
ble in 100 parts of hot water, in-
soluble in cold. Dissolves readily

10

in boiling alcohol, insoluble in
ether. Dissolved by all the vola-
tile oils and acids except tan-
nic, forming neutral salts.
Alkalies (potassa & soda) are also
capable of dissolving it.

Tests. Fe. Mur per os iron. strikes
a deep blue precipitate. Nitric
acid produces a deep red colour
with it and its salts.

Morphia is seldom given in
an uncombined state, of the
salts, the Sulphate and acetate
are most used.

Sulphate.

Formed by direct combination
between Morphia & Sulph Acid.
The morphia to be stirred in
water & the acid added until
it is entirely dissolved. Evaporate.

Fine, ^{white} crystals, spongy, very sol-
uble, composed of S.A. 10. Wat 14-
Morphia 96. —

Acetate. Made in same way.
using acetic acid.

in the following order: Amphibia, Reptiles, Birds, Mammals, Fishes, Insects, Arachnida, Crustacea, Protozoa.
The first two classes, Amphibia and Reptiles, are the most numerous in the list, and are the most important in the study of comparative anatomy.
The third class, Birds, is the most numerous in the list, and is the most important in the study of comparative anatomy.
The fourth class, Mammals, is the most numerous in the list, and is the most important in the study of comparative anatomy.
The fifth class, Fishes, is the most numerous in the list, and is the most important in the study of comparative anatomy.
The sixth class, Insects, is the most numerous in the list, and is the most important in the study of comparative anatomy.
The seventh class, Arachnida, is the most numerous in the list, and is the most important in the study of comparative anatomy.
The eighth class, Crustacea, is the most numerous in the list, and is the most important in the study of comparative anatomy.
The ninth class, Protozoa, is the most numerous in the list, and is the most important in the study of comparative anatomy.

Amphibia.
The first class, Amphibia, is the most numerous in the list, and is the most important in the study of comparative anatomy.
The second class, Reptiles, is the most numerous in the list, and is the most important in the study of comparative anatomy.
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The ninth class, Protozoa, is the most numerous in the list, and is the most important in the study of comparative anatomy.

Crystals, fine & needle shaped, 66
Soluble in water, less so in alcohol.
From the heat necessary to dry it,
the acetic acid may be partially
driven off. Then it is -
necessary to add some vinegar
in order to render it more -
soluble.

Muriate -

Little used. No peculiar virtues. -

The advantages of Morphine &
its salts are, that they have not
the stimulating property of opium.
and the unpleasant effects upon
the stomach and brain are less.
In small doses like opium -
they cause wildness &c. relieved
by increasing the dose.

Less constipating than opium.

And not so dangerous when
taken in large doses, as opium
has other principles which are -
deleterious. -

Agree with some individuals -
where opium cannot be taken.
Have the anodyne & soporific ef-
fect of opium.

18
The first of these is the
fact that the water has been
found in the West country to be
the same as in the other parts of
the country. It is also found
in the same quantity in the
same place.

The second is the fact that
the water is found in the same
quantity in the same place. It
is also found in the same
quantity in the same place. It
is also found in the same
quantity in the same place. It
is also found in the same
quantity in the same place.

The third is the fact that
the water is found in the same
quantity in the same place. It
is also found in the same
quantity in the same place. It
is also found in the same
quantity in the same place. It
is also found in the same
quantity in the same place.

67
Preferable in fevers, Gout, Rheumatism, being less stimulant, Catarrhs, as the secretions are not arrested to the same extent.

In some individuals has the same tingling effect upon the skin.

Dose. $\frac{1}{6}$ gr = 1 gr opium. —

Salts — $gr \frac{1}{4}$ = Tinct or solution.

A great advantage arises from its endermic application, & it is the quantity applied.

Liquor morphiae Sulphatis made in the proportion gr i to $\mathfrak{z}i$ —
Dose — $\mathfrak{z}i$ —

comes before Morphin —

Tincture opii. Thebaine Tincture.

Prepared by adding $\mathfrak{z}i \frac{1}{2}$ to \mathfrak{v} of diluted alcohol. Macerate & filter.

Dose 13 m. 25 gr. = 1 gr opium.

Apt to deposit from standing & caution is requisite, for fear of swinging over dose, to children.

Applied externally in combination with poultices & cataplasms.

$3 \frac{3}{4}$ gr to $\mathfrak{z}i$ =

Prepared by the French Government
 in 1800, being then a secret
 document on the secret service
 connected to the same extent.
 It was a confidential document but the
 same testimony effect upon the
 same.

Done 1/2 = 1/2 opinion.
 Done 1/2 = 1/2 opinion.

It is a great advantage to have
 it and some of the secret service
 in the secret service.
 Done 1/2 = 1/2 opinion.

Done 1/2 = 1/2 opinion.
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Done 1/2 = 1/2 opinion.
 Done 1/2 = 1/2 opinion.
 Done 1/2 = 1/2 opinion.

Tinctura opii camphorata ⁶⁸

Paragonis elixir. Made by -

Rx - opii -

Benzoin acid

ol Anise - aa ℥i

Syrupice Est

Honey despumat ℥ij

Camphorata - ℥ij

Dilut Alcohol ℥ij

Macerate, filter,

Anodyne & carminative.

Strength - ℥ij to ℥i -

Dose - ℥i to ℥ss -

Tz opii acetata Rx -

Opium ℥ij - Vinegar ℥xij. Alcohol op.

Acetate formed.

Dose 10m. to 20 grs. = 1 gr opium. -

56 grs to ℥ -

Utrum opii = 56 grs to ℥ -

Acetum opii - 38 grs to ℥ -

Confect opii - 35 grs = 1 gr op -

Extract - Double =

Dover's pulv Ste doses

Lactucarium. —

69

All the plants belonging to the genus *Lactuca* afford a milky juice.

Lactucarium is the inspissated juice of the *Lactuca sativa*.

The tops are cut off progressively & the hardened exudation is collected, or removed by means of cotton ^{wool}, fresh & from this expressed, & dried, or placed in water by which it is dissolved out of the cotton; this water is then evaporated.

It is a solid, dark brown, friable substance, in taste and smell resembling opium. Soluble in water and alcohol.

Supposed to contain *Opiorrhiza*.

A soporific. It is given when opium disagrees with the system. ~~Dose~~ ^{Dose} Where the secretions are not to be arrested.

Dose 2 grs.

Have you

the first to be omitted

that have been the vegetation

growing this year with the sp-

the exposure. It is given when

the exposed to constant exposure

water and alcohol.

reason being opinion, but also in

what extent in taste or in smell

It is a solid black brown fruit

proportionate

of the water, this water in this

by which it is characterised

at the time, or placed in water

of water and from this exposure

collected, or removed by means

of the last named substances in

the top and cut off for preservation

pieces of the last named substance

Lactuca arvensis is the vegetable

green lettuce often called a Romaine

all the plants belonging to the

Hyoscyamus niger. —

Biennial and herbaceous plant.
Characters. —

Grows in Europe. —

Leaves & seeds officinal.

The leaves of the second year preferred. Why? —

The leaves have a disagreeable narcotic odour and an acid-somewhat mucilaginous taste, which are diminished by drying. Notice in them.

Water and alcohol extract their virtues.

Seeds of an ash colour, small kidney-shaped
Hyoscyamia, a questionable principle.

Effects upon the system. —

Produces general excitement, afterwards drowsiness. In too large doses produces delirium watchfulness, & virtigo confusion of thought.

Diaphoretic, producing tingling of the skin.

Dilates the pupil and dries

Platanus

Platanus racemosa Michx.

Platanus racemosa Michx.

Clear water.

Grows in Europe.

Leaves 12 inch long.

The leaves of the 12 inch long.

preferred, why?

The leaves have a disagreeable

pleasant taste and are

found at the present time.

which are distinguished by

ing. Water in them

Water and alcohol extract

Water extract.

Leaves of an oak tree, which

Platanus racemosa Michx.

right.

Just above the system.

Just now general excitement

after an on the ground of the

large number of persons

in the city, to visit the

view of the city.

Platanus racemosa Michx.

of the city.

Platanus racemosa Michx.

Not constipate. —

71

In large doses, affects the stomach and bowels, and is capable of inducing great prostration. In over doses affects the brain violently, producing convulsions, or fatal narcotism.

Treatment for the poisonous effect the same as those of opium.

Given in cough & neuralgic diseases. — to relieve pain.

Usually given in the form of what is called an

Extract, prepared by inspissating the fresh juice of the plant.

It is of a dark olive colour, — narcotic odour, & soft consistence.

As it is a variable preparation, begin with a small dose & increase if necessary, & use the same preparation. Dose 2 grs.

Tincture sometimes used —
Dose ℥i. —

But unimportant. —
The large ones, affect the
head and throat, and is
evidence of increasing great pain
throat. The over does affect the
throat, but not for increasing
throat, or fatal result.
Treatment for the present is
the same as that of throat.
Given in cough & throat, the
same as to relieve pain.
Locally given in the form of
that is called an
Extraction, prepared by dissolving
the fresh juice of the plant
in a glass of water, and
is a very good & soft extract.
It is a remarkable preparation
begin with a small dose of
increases of greenness, & has the
same preparation. Dose 2 grs.
The same preparation used
Dose 2 grs.

Hops—

72

Humulus lupulus—

Characters of the plant.

European & American—

Strobiles collected dried and packed. —

Conical intricate form, of a green colour, scales thin rounded, having a yellow powder at base. Odour aromatic, taste bitter. They impart their flavour to alcohol and water.

They contain a bitter & a volatile principle found most abundantly in the powder which is the pollen, it has been called *Lupulin*.

Lupulin.

Collected by beating it out of the strobiles, in the form of a bright yellow powder, smells like hops. Taste bitter. Inflammable.

Hops possess less stimulating

These processes have been related

to the same

processes as the other
of a drift, or else from
of the strata in the form
collected by testing it out

upheld

has been called upon

the which is the policy of

most abundant in the form

not only for the purpose of

the existence of the latter & a

collected and water

they report their former &

from numerous tests taken

ing a yellow powder at the

colours which are numerous

found in the strata of a few

packed

strata collected since and

European & American

character of the plant

Thymus lupulinus

Steph-

13

powers than other cerebral stim-
ulants, but possess some tonic
power and a narcotic
effect, which authorize their
being placed in this class.
They are capable of inducing
sleep and alleviating pain,
hence from their combined
effect upon the stomach and
brain are very efficacious in
mania a potu with dyspepsia,
and in other forms of mania,
restlessness. —

They were made fashionable
in consequence of being used
in the form of the Turp pillow
in the Case of George III.

The Turp pillow is to be moistened
with soft hot water.

Useful as a local anodyne ap-
plication, to tumours.

Incorporated with flaxseed meal.
They are administered in the
form of infusion or Tincture.

known them other kinds of
plants, but none as common
as those, and a number
of them, which are
being taken in the
They are capable of
deep and interesting
these from their
effect upon the
again are very
massive a part with
and in other forms of
ventilation.

They were made
the appearance of
the form of the
the case of George
The dip below is
with the water.

trapped as a
the water, the
the water with
they are also
from the water.

The Decoction & Extract are ¹⁴not
sectionable in consequence of
the volatility of the ingredients.
Dose of the infusion - $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ -
 $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$. — Hop tea.

L. dose $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ -

Supulin is given in pills, dose
6 to 12 grs — or

L. — $\mathfrak{z}\text{i}$ to $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ dose.

45

